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THE GLOBE, TEXAS, &c.

On the subject of the annexation of Texas the Globe plunged itself into a morass in which it has been floundering about, becoming still more deeply entangled by every move that it has made.

In what the Globe calls its "first article," on the subject, under date of the 13th of April, it begins by apologizing for its long silence in relation to it. The reason assigned was, that the editor had been suffering with sickness, and was prostrate before it was known that this question would be presented in such a shape as would render discussion of it proper. In that article the editor declared emphatically that "the Globe will earnestly advocate the reannexation of Texas," elaborating the argument in favor of the measure to great length. In the course of this argument is this remark-"the great obstacle to this happy arrangement will be found the interposition of England to prevent it." Then, after saying "we see already that the British party in this country are prepared to make the l'exas question a party issue," and that "the English organ of this city teems with articles against the re-admission," the Globe makes the following remark. "It is said Mr. Tyler has broached this question merely with a view to his personal interests as a political speculator; and that holders of Texas scrip, and others interested in her land, are at the bottom of no weight. There is no great public interest that could be promoted, if the circumstance that selfish with it, were to make a bar to the advancement of first article. Thus did it rebuke those who had charged the Executive with being influenced by sel did it advocate the treaty and defend Mr. Tyler .-Mr. Benton was absent from the Capital at that period, and Mr. Van Buren's letter had not then appeared.

published in the Globe, and on the 29th the letter of the recovery of Texas would be "attended with the treaty negotiated, as being "all of a sudden seized making the two antagonistical on this point.

What was the course pursued by the Globe after It eschewed all that it said in its first article, written while Mr. Benton was absent, and before Mr. Van Buren had given his views on the subject to the publie. On the first of May, the Giobe declared that ry we think, to turn to the history of the transac-"Mexi o and Texas are now at war—the armistice tion, to be convinced that none other than views con not apprised when we wrote our first article on the have dictated a course not to be satisfactorily ac State, by asserting that "Mr. Tyler's 'schemes' rethen at the head of the Treasury Department, to furof May, the Globe said it had trembled for the Texas ed, by the other members of the then Cabinet, all of question, "under the important aspect of war with whom were, 2s was believed, friendly to a Bank the Treaty is, of itself, war with the Republic," so prepared was presented to the National Legislature remarking, at the same time, that "when we wrote and, almost without the formality of consideration our first article, some weeks ago, on this subject, we was laid upon the shelf, whilst a committee of the had forgotten the armistice, and supposed that the Senate, at the head of which was Mr. Clay, rewar was dying out of itself." The armistice was ported a bill containing all the essential characterthe pretext on which the Globe sought to ground the stics of "an old-fashioned Bank." This bill was urextraordinary change that marked its course and its ged, notwithstanding the expeated requests on the language respecting the annexation of Texas. All part of Mr. T. that the subject should not be agitat-

treaty founded. It so happens that there was no ar- find its way to the President. Under these circum mistice in existence! A truce was entered into for stances, a distinguished member of the Whig party, the purpose of negotiating an armistice, which was actuated by the most patriotic motives, offered such never ratified by the Government of Texas. The a modification as he hoped would meet the approbaproof of this is to be found in the letter of Charles tion of the President. To this modification Mr. cretary of State. He says: "He believes that Mex- most unwilling conditional consent, and it was, conico would have consented to terms of armis- sequently passed. Being adopted by the House of tice more acceptable to this (the Texan) Govern- Representatives, the act only required the assent of ment if it had not been thought prudent to avoid the President to become a law, and finally was dea truce of convenient duration for the conduct feated by the exercise of the Veto power, under a consciof negotiations at another point, naturally so entious conviction that it was unconstitutional. A secill-liked at Mexico on the annexation of Texas to ond bill was prepared, which, after being passed by agreed upon between the commissioners of Texas meanwhile, every other bill involving principles adand Mexico, that if it had conformed with the policy vocated by the Whig party, as truly Republican, of this (the Texan) Government to avail themselves meets with the ready assent of the President, who of that opening, he entertains the opinion that, it acted on the ground that in the absence of might have been improved into a convenient form and du- constitutional objections, he would sanction any law ration." In another part of his letter, Mr Elliott called for by the People through their Kepresentaremarks, that he " is of the opinion, that it is still in tives, whatever might be his individual opinions in the the power of the Government of Texas, to renew the premises. Such we believe to be a brief, but faithful negotiations with Mexico upon a hopeful basis."

Texan war with Mexico, in the event of the ratifica- opinion on the part of Mr Ewing, or those who acttion of the treaty? It has no foundation to stand upon, ed with him in the Cabinet, as it was well known and consequently falls to the ground.

We have no desire to aggregate the position, in could it be, unless on account of the peculiar views which the Globe has placed itself through its meanwhich the Globe has placed itself through its meandering and devious course in regard to the Texas With the irresistible inference thus created that the

West jeoparded. The precautions taken and the vent in (514 p.) question, by farther comment at this time. The President would surely exercise his Veto power in

The Madisonian.

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TWHOLE NO. 1065.

course it has pursued is so chequered with contradictions of and oppositions to itself, that it stands exhibited before the world in a position truly ludi-2 00 crous, and which must cause to be withheld from it 2 00 all respect and confidence hereafter, as well as de-1 25 stroy any influence it may at any period heretofore

MR. CLAY'S RETIREMENT FROM THE SE NATE-HIS NORTH CAROLINA LETTER.

There is always something peculiar'y affecting in the withdrawal of a distinguished man from the scene of action, in which he has borne a prominent part; and however persons/may have differed with him in opinion, they are willing to forget his faults and unite n the general commendation awarded to his virtues. Such, we believe, was the disposition of the People when the veteran politician whose name appears at the head of this article, addressed, for the last time the august body of which he had so long been an orament; and, had he been contented to retire into the shades of private life with a simple expression of gratitude for past confidence and regret for past errors, he would have left the scene of his usefulness with a fame identified in a great measure with that of his country. In speaking thus, we give expres sion to our honest belief, and our only regret was that in making his last exit from the stage of public life he should have preferred the character of a disappointed partisan-leader to that of a dignified and hon ored statesman. Such was, nevertheless, the case, and if in making his choice Mr. Clay laid himself open to just censure, the fault was his own, and he

If, as Mr. Clay said, we beheld the President of

the United States without a party, and parties with-

out a President, it was to him, and to him alone, that

the country was indebted for a state of things with-

out precedent in its annals, but, as we have seen, and as all must see, not without the richest and most enduring good effects. Should it turn out in the sequel, the movement. With us these cons derations have that the present Chief Magistrate will find himself sustained, not by a party, but by the universal confidence of a grateful and happy country, the late Se individuals associated private and sinister o')jects nator from Kentucky, and he alone, will have been, however unintentionally, an instrument of conferring the public welfare." Thus spoke the Globe in its a greater blessing on the American People than could possibly have been procured in any other way. If, by his well turned phrase in his North Carolina letfish considerations in negotiating the treaty. Thus ter, Mr. Clay meant to say that the President did not depend on party drill and the machinations of scheming politicians for the success of his neasures, he was right; but if, on the other hand, he used the On the 27th of April, Mr. Van Buren's letter was term party in its broad acceptation, as intended to express the voluntary union of the unbought democracy Mr. Benton, addressed to the members of the Texan of the land in support of good measures, he and his Congress. Mr. Van Buren discovered that an armis- friends must find that they have fallen into a most fatice was in existence between Mexico and Texas, tal error. Did Mr. C. flatter himself that, however through which the annexation of Texas would in- his Bank movements during the special session may volve us in a war with Mexico. Col. Benton man- have been served up with ostentatious professions of ifested hostility to "immediate annexation," because zeal for the public welfare, their real charater could not be detected by the scrutinizing glance of the indanger of foreign war, the certainty of domestic dis- dependent yeomanry of the country? Could he have content, the loss of commerce, and the disturbance of been so blinded by gazing on the Presidency, that business." He regarded the effort of the Executive dazzling object of his untiring and ever watchful to regain Texas through the instrumentality of the ambition, as to imagine that men of common sense, not operated on by the same delusive influence, either with a blind and furious passion to repossess her;" could not or would not detect the true nature of thus opposing the declaration made by General Jack- movements that seemed, at least, to seek a Veto, as son, that "this is the golden moment"-"now or a means of estranging, at all events, a portion of the never." In the same letter, Mr. Benton stated that Whig party from the Executive in whom he thought one earthly power, except Mexico, has a right to in- he saw a formidable rival for the next Presidential terfere in this question; and, in fact, I know of no one term? Will any one believe that any other than selterfere in this question; and, in fact, I know of he term? Will any one believe that any other than selthat wishes to interfere in it." This was in contradiction
fish views could have induced him, in the face of the
to call themselves in this country, as in all others, are
self preservation, to lay hold of it. This principle of the assertion in the first article in the Globe that ascertained opinions of Mr. Tyler-opinions expressfound the interposition of Eng and to prevent it !" scheme which, as he was well aware, imbodied all them are honest in the belief that a moneyed oligarthe points on which that distinguished man had entertained and continued to entertain sentiments in this in relation to Annexation? It stultified itself - direct opposition to his own and those of his exclusive friends? It is not for us to assign motives; but to come at a fair understanding of the matter, and see what night have been the case, it is only necessaadmits it, a circu ...stance (it said) of which we were nected with the succession to the Presidency could subject." In the same article it strove to create a counted for many other way. What were the facts schiam between the President and the Secretary of in the case? Congress made a call on Mr. Ewing, quired the Treaty to succeed; Mr. Calhoun's 'pro-jects' required it to be defeated." Again, on the 3d understood to be a Bank man, assisted, as is presum-Mexico, and our posit on is clear that ratification of went to work and preparad a project. The project which was wrought in the space of a little more ed, until it was accertained that it must fail in the body with which it originated, and that consequently Now, as to the armistice, on which so much argu- there would be no necessity for the exercise of the Velo ment has been based, and so much opposition to the power, which was looked upon as certain, should it Elliott, the British Minister or Charge at Texas, of Clay, knowing that the bill reported by himself the 3d of April last, addressed to Mr. Jones, the Semust be rejected by the Senate, yielded a tardy and the United States." He says also, "of the truce both Houses of Congress, met the same fate. In the outline of the occurrences of the extra session .-Here is evidence of the most undeniable character. Now we ask, in the first place, why it was that the that no armistice existed between Texas and Mexi- project of the Secretary of the Treasury, who had co, as well as that negotiations had been discontinuibeen the staunch friend of a Bank, was so different ed and not renewed. As to hostilities between the from the charters of similar institutions previously two nations, the war had ceased for a twelve month granted? It could not be on account of any peculiar So far as war existed in name, it was but a mere ja- views of Congress, for it was known that majorities per blockade, not entitled to be regarded according to of both branches of that body were in favor of "an the laws of nations. What becomes of all the gas- old-fashioned Bank," and would sanction it without proach Cuba on the south, or Texas on the west conade that has been paraded about our assuming the hesitation. It was not on account of any change of

that their views remained unaltered; then why

Clay and his peculiar friends framed a bill perfect any Exchequer plan might be, it would be better than nothing, and could be afterwards amended, if mendment were found necessary-nothing would justify these gentlemen but an old fashioned Bink, forsooth ; the stock of which, by the way, if the bill had passed, would never have been taken, as ninetenths of its warmest friends have since been ready to

Well, the Veto, the dear Veto, was obtained, and what followed? The President had sanctioned every measure promised before the election, but that of the Bank, which was never promised by either Hartham and the Bank an Oh no; their great and darling object had not yet been effected, and Mr. Tyler was to be branded as a traitor, untrue to his trust; in a word, the Whig party was to be divorced from him for the especial use and benefit of Mr. Clay, who was to become, as to be done, the divorce being obtained, was to fill all the offices with the friends of Mr. C., that they might work for him, for the next election. But here another cause of divorce arose. Mr. Clay thought that his partisans were alone fit to hold office, and the President took the liberty of supposing that there might be good Americans, and faithful and intelligent men, who did not believe that Mr. Clay was the only person in America that had honesty, intelligence and patriotism enough to fit him for the Presidential Chair, and therefore the President was a traitor. Here we have the secret of that part of the glorious North Caroling letter which referred to the improper exercise of Government patronage, with a view to create a third party, or, in other words, not a Clay party. If the President ventured to appoint a person to office, who dared to believe him an honest man and no traitor then, according to Clay logic, he (the President) was a traitor; but if he had appointed men who proclaimed him a renegade at every corner, then he would have been most true and loyal to Mr. Clay, and consequently

THE STATE OF THE CASE,

Secrel Musings of Daniel Webster. Is it not, as we have often said, wonderful that the reat Whig party should consent to go down to the People with such an issue as Henry Clay for the next Presidency and a regular Biddle Bank? But is it so? Are the Whig party content to place themselves in so ridiculous an attitude? We say no, they are not. The party which produced the reform of 1840 in the Bank party. This has been fully proven by every has assumed its present shape. We know it is the slang of the ultra. Whigs to say that their friends he has since walked to such wide fame: too well know that the aristocracy, as they are proud in favor of large moneyed institutions. They may alone, independent of any title, would warrant our Nesselrode? chy is the best form of government. They have no confidence in the virtue and intelligence of the People, because they never meet them to mingle with them-hence they imbibe the opinion that universal suffrage is unsafe; the mass are not fit to govern, is part with with them a favorite maxim. Yes! there is a Bank, a Biddle Bank party, in the country, and this party it is that are determined to thrust Henry Clay down the

We assert that it is somewhat wonderful that th ultra leaders of this Clay Bank party should be so stultified as to believe that they can force the free and independent voters of the Union to go for Henry Clay and a regular Biddle Bank.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

SPEECH OF MR. WOODBURY, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In Senate, June 4, 1844-In secret session on the treaty for the annexation of Texas to the United

Elba and St. Helena, and thus restore peace, and order, and prosperity, to the des lated cities and fields of most of Christendom! These are not war mea-sures, but peace messures. Nations, like individuals, be blessed if peacemakers -and that, no only by the use of arguments and entreaties, but force, if required. Both should thus interpose, if death, or ruin, or serious injury, is likely to happen to others, as well as themselves, by a continuance of hostilities—as the rights of peace are paramount to those of war, and such interposition is the more quickly to restore commerce and public tranquillity.
This suppression of further conflicts is proper between
parties who either do not use proper means for ending them seasonably, or who outrage the laws of civilization in their mode of warfare. The object of such interference is speedier and surer repose to the of peace and sound morals, as well as or improving than selfish aggrandizement; and merits applause

sion against these who are anxious, by the ratific nan blood, the waste of money, and obstructions to agriculture and commerce too long growing out o past ruinous relations between Mexico and Finally, let it not be forgotten that it is our duty to risk of war ensues, provided that we ourselves are thereby l.kely to escape from serious injury through foreign influences. Much more can those vindicate or the security of the institutions, properly, and com-merce, of any portion of that great republic, one and

divisible, whose "domestic tranquillity" and welfare

the constitution itself was made in part to guaranty. Thus, while France subdues Algeirs, or seizes on slands in the Pacific, and while England invades china, and India, and Africa, we look on without stermeddling, except by uniting in that public opi ion and public judgment of the rest of the c.vilized world, which finds so much to condemn in some of ese aggrandiz ng and violent measures. Lut let and the pervading instinct of self-preservation r less than interest, will, at times, require us to act-In such case, if need be, we must take more effica-cious measures than to talk. We must even arm, resistance made on our part, in such a case, cannot

the event of an old-fushioned Bunk being proposed, Mr. | justly be called intermedding in the internal conflicts | umes referred to, and our own files, as well as in the Clay and his peculiar friends framed a bill in which were imbodied, as if by design, all the points to which they knew the Chief Magistrate entertained objections. In vain were they told that it was a use-less expenditure of time to urge the matter, and that less expenditure of time to urge the matter, and that the country, which was bleeding at every pore, must the country, which was bleeding at every pore, must have relief. In vain was it urged that however imcautions to prevent the catastrophe, as is now pro-posed, for that and other reasons, by a peaceful and voluntary purchase of the territory, but can, if we please, lawfully interpose and aid the party which is just in its efforts for self-government, by making with it alliances or a union of territory, institutions, and exertions.

Hence, in 1 Kent's Commentaries, p. 52, while he justly speaks against the interference of one nation o change the government of another, at the same

neighboring territory in possession of Spain, and without an act of Congress.

In the Name at intelligence, December 28, 1810,

a letter from New Orleans speaks to this effect, of the territory east from New Orleans to the Perdido:

"The country, at least as far as the Perdido, ought to be taken possession of by the United States; and if there should be the most distant probability of East Florida falling into hands of any European our standards at St. Augustine and Pensacola. The province of itself is of little value, but it is one of the keys to the Mississippi. Power placed there will control the commerce of the Western World."

> And in the presidential message of December, 1810, Mr. Madison announces his movements to take possession to the river Pedido; and there was an untili an arrangement was made with S ain.
>
> Spain had been left in possession till the claim t

us was settled by negotiation; but her power had been resisted by insurgents, and subverted; and Madison ordered out troops and took possession of it without waiting for any new law by Congress; because a situation was "produced, exposing the country to ulterior events which might essentially affect the rights

If force was opposed to us, the United States troops were instructed to repel it, except from any place still in Spanish occupation.—(Int. December

In his message, he says Congress will make "whatever provision may be due to the essential rights and equitable interests of the people, thus brought into the bosom of the American family."

He thought a crisis had arrived "endangering the tranquillity and security of our adjoining territories," &c.—(See his proclamation.)
In 3 State Papers, p 394-9, is Mr. Madison's mes-

sage at length, and letters as to that part of West Florida. occupied east to Perdido, not because it was claimed by us, but because the Spani-li authority had been "subverted by a revolutionary proceeding, and the contingency of the country being thrown into

foreign hands, had forced itself into view A few of Mr. Clay's remarks on that occasion The party which produced the reform of 1840 in the were so intrepid in spirit, and showed so well the election of the lamented Harrison, never were a dauntless energy of him and his then republican friends, towards all opposition, whether from abroad or at home, that they deserve special remembrance. election which has taken place since the controversy it was such conduct then, and in 1811, 1818, and

kept away from the polls in disgust, because they had "I have no hesitation in saying, that if been disappointed, and they thus attempt to get rid of the defeats they every where sustained. We do not mean to be understood to say, that there is not a Bank, a Biddle Bank party in the country, or to deny that Mr. Clay is the head of that very party. We Union, and manifestly tend to the subversion of our

We are told of the vengeance of resuscitated Spain. If Spain, under any modification of her government, choose to make war upon us for the act be willing to meet the war. But the gentleman reminds us that Great Britain, the ally of Spain, may ure of the President as justi ying an appeal to arms. our government towards South America—an expres Sir, is the time never to arrive, when we may manage our own affairs without the fear of insulting his canism had been construed to mean anything or no is that are determined to thrust Henry Clay down the oritannic Majesty? Is the rod or British power to thing. We look too much abroad, Mr. C said; you throats of the People, notens votens, for the next Pre- be forever suspended over our heads? Does Con- may find our minister in England at one time at the gress put on an embargo to shelter our rightful com- door of the Horse Guards, and the next moment in upon it on the ocean, we are immediately warned of try. Our institutions, said Mr. C, now make us free; the indignation of offended England. Is a law of but how long shall we continue so, if we mould our corum belonging to his diplomatic character, by giving and deliberately repeating an affront to the whole nation, we are instantly menaced with the chastisement which English pride will not fail to incict. Whether we assert our rights by sea, or attempt ourselves, this phantom incessantly pursues us

"I am not, sir, in favor of cherishing the passiof conquest. But I must be permitted to conclude by declaring my hope to see, ere long, the new United States (if you will allow me the expression) emb acing not only the old thirteen States, but the entire coun-How much did considerations like some of these try east of the Mississippi, including East Florida ally all Europe to band together in driving Napolean and some of the Territories to the north of us also.

> There is another illustration on that very frontier as to what kind of danger to our property must exist, in order to justify forcible interposition, and from which it can readily be inferred how much less or a peaceful purchase, even if some risk of unjust rehation against us should accompany the transaction. In the House of Representatives, on the 8th of Jan uary, 1811, in secret se-sion, a resolution was passed, authorizing the President, in either of two events, to take possession of the Flori las -(2 Executive Journal, pages 180, 181) The steps were adopte the "intimate relation of the territory" to the United States, with an eye "to their security and tranquility, and considering the "peculiar situation of Spain and of her American provinces;" and it was resolved that we could not "with indifference" see it pass from the hands of Spain into those of any other foreign power.'-(Page 175) See Mr. Madison's message recommending the steps, though it was then denounced war," while others vindicated it on high principles of Annexed A and B, are the whole message,

> The British Minister then protested and in imated that we acted "from ambitious motives," or by a desire of foreign conquest and territorial aggrandizement. How exactly does the senator from Massachutetts now tread in the footsteps of the British Minister. Mr. Foster urged further, that the United States, un der this pretext of a claim, "cannot expect to avoid the reproach which must follow the ungenerous and unprovoked seizure of a foreign colony, white the parent State s engaged in a noble contest for independence," at home. (2 State Papers, 543.)

Mr. Monroe replied to Foster, July 8, 1811, (543,) and not admitting the right of England to interfere, repels the m tives imputed, though too commo

Again, November 2, 1811, he says we had claim for spolutions, &c., on Spain, long unsatisfied looked to East Florida, as means near for indemnity and could not allow them to go out of our reach without injustice and dishonor to ourselves, and no other power could take East Florida, but from bostile views to us. Hence the act of Congress was passed empowering possession to be taken in certain events States "have been persuaded that remissness on their part might invite the danger, if it had not already done so, when it is much their interest and desire to pre-

National Intelligencer of June 20th, 1811. And is not the least remarkable coincidence, that the first appearance of some of these documents was then, as copy of some senator, with a view to make political capital against Mr. Madison, and by which the Intel-ligencer justly remarked, "the public interests were wantonly disregarded." These cases are all thos where force was used or contemplated, and urging excuses for it. But, in that of Texas, we have used no force, and propose to use none, unless unjustly at tacked; and will not the reasons a ready recapitula ted excuse defence, when attacked, if they then excused force in the first instance?

In 1820, it was again recommended by President Monroe, the Secretary of State being Mr. Adams, to pass a law to take possession of the Floridas, notwithstanding the treaty ceding them had not been ratified. Some of the reasons urged in the public prints were, the necessity of them for safety to the southern States, for better protection against insidi ous interference from abroad, and the contempt a well as injustice attached there to the Spanish pow-er.—(Niles's Register for 20th December, 1820, and 18th March.)

Let it not be said, as differing from the present

case, that we then had claims against Spain unset tled, for we now have important ones against Mex

These may be considered by some as bold mea sures. They were recommended at least by bold men—men who knew their rights and always dared to maintain them. They only looked for the path of duty, and, when found, moved forward in it, swervtimidation or foreign intrigue. As an example for us on this occasion, let us look to the practical expo sition of their principles in 1803, as well as in the cases of 1810, 1811, and 1820, just referred to.

The apprehension of any difficulty with Spain who remonstrated against our right to purchase Louaccomplishing that ever memorable duty, and glori ous act of policy; and as little did the apprehension of a seizure of it by England, in her war with France, then breaking out, alarm them from the r purpose .-Much less should such fears swerve us from the still higher and more numerous obligations that urge us onward to a peaceful acquisition, not made in the spirit of aggrandizement, but, beside other good mo tives, to restore what was our own near half a century ago, and what, by Jefferson and Madison, with the whole Congress and country, except a small disaffeeted party, was vindicated as a purchase just and necessary for national security and national pros-

perity.

On what ground can any part of the European pacts with neighboring States on this continent? And on what just ground are we to be deterred from what is right, honorable and peaceful in managing our own affairs, because displeasure happens to be expressed at it by Mrs. Grundy or Lord Brougham, or Daniel O'Connell, or Lord Aberdeen? What if the exhortation of one of them came to us last evening across the Atlantic, trying to rally the whol British empire to interfere at once to prevent the an-

England forgets that she recognised our independence more than half a century ago; and one would think that it was nearly time now for her oligarchy to refrain from intermeduling in our affairs. She is the whole globe almost as closely as her light-house

censure of the world at large on us for the transaction, I cannot refrain from recalling to your minds the eloquent sentiments uttered by Mr. Clay in 1820, inces was under consideration, and when the re-proaches of transatlantic rivals were held up in terorem against Ls :

"On a subject of this ser, Mr. C. asked, was it possible we could be content to remain, as we now were, looking anxiously to Europe, watching the eyes of Lord Castlereagh, and getting scraps of letters doubtfully indicative of his wishes; and sending to the Czar of Kussia, and getting another scrap from Count dependent, instead of taking the lead of the Holy Alliance in a course which jeopards the happiness of unburn millions? Mr. C. deprecated this deferunder consideration, the nation, I have no doubt, will ence for foreign powers. If Lord Castlereagh says we may recognise, we do; if not, we do not. A single expression of the British Minister to the prebe obliged, by her connection with Spain, to take sent Secretary of State, then our minister abroad he was ashamed to say, had moulded the policy of against the piratical depreda ions committed l'aternoster Row, purchasing literature for this counthe indignation of offended England. Is a ray of the non-intercourse proposed, the whole navy of the haughty mistress of the seas is made to thunder in haughty mistress of the seas is made to thunder in watch the nod of any European; let us become real watch the nod of any European; let us become real of the American system.3

Even two years earlier, in a speech of the 24th of March, 1818, he exhorted us to make the lead in favor of the revolted and oppressed provinces of Spain, in "defiance of the divine right of kings to rule." If we erred, it was better to err on the side of human liberty. He was " not a propagandist," but had symwould recognise them, " as circumstances and interest require and act further. (1 vol. of Speeches, 85 p.) If we were ourselves independent, we ought to be "guided by American policy," and "obey the laws of the system of the

new world."—(88 p.)
In doing this, as I have recently remarked on another occasion, if war be threatened, or actually comes, it will be gra ifying to reflect that it comes wrongfully, and might come so in another difficulty-even for the mere acknowledgment of Texian independence, as was menaced by Spain in a like reasons. But whatever nation, heeding threats or exposure to unjust war, is tempted by the dread of m to turn aside from the path of duty, humanity, and honor, is itself unfit to exercise independent powers, and should be re-annexed to her ancient

So far from this shrinking having marked our course, even under more threatening dangers in 1810, 1811, and 1820, we went still farther in 1823 than before; we avowed a determination to inter pose ourselve-, if any new foreign power should pre and hence much more, if in Cuba or Texas, in ou near neighborhood; because, more than ten years previous, it had been foreseen and stated, that if new foreign power should take possession of Cuba. the whole Mississippi valley will be at her mercy.(Nat. Int., 8th July, 1811.)

We united in the Congress of Panama, even befor Mexican independence had been acknowledged by a single European power; one object of which was, "firmly establishing the independence of each of the American republics.")—Canaz Letter, 96, Appendix, Another object was to concert measures to pre-

the American continent.)-Soloza to Clay, Nov. 2, 1835, p. 92, Appen fix.) And this rested in part on the idea that such a c on zation would endanger the independence and

vent Europe from colonizing further in any part of

afety of all the new republics. In 1825, and r Mr. Adams's administration M.

Clay, as Secretary of S ate, seems to have been authorized to state officially, not only that " we cann allow a transfer of the island (Cuba) to any Euro pean power," but that the Mexicans have been dis snaded not to attack Cuba in the war with Spain, lest nestic tranquillity of the South - (Clay to Middletor 26th December, 1825, Blount's Register, 91.)

nd influences here, but we labored to enlist friendly powers in Europe to sanction it, and succeeded onvincing England that it was her duty, as well as ours, to prevent any nation abroad from aiding Spain o reconquer her revolted provinces .- (2 Wheaton Much more of detail on this can be seen in the volintrigues from abroad, to control any of the new republics here, it aimed in principle at the defeat of
such attempts, as well as of ordinary colonization.—
It tries to secure to all America self-government, free
either from European diplomacy or European a maif Texas, or any other republic, chooses to cede a
part or all her territory, and unite with other sister
states in government, what right has Great Britain

or France to interpose, more than we have with the voluntary union of Ireland with England? or the voluntary separation of Belgium from Holland?

A war in Europe may arise from the change of masters over a single city or province, but it is a war in her own brotherhood or system; and neither connects itself with changes in Asia, though of doconnects itself with changes in Asia, though of do-minion there over empires, nor recognises American interferences in Europe or Asia more than we admit of European ones here. Mr. Madison says, Europe has, in many respects, a system of policy and inte-rests, almost peculiarly her own, and disconnected from other quarters of the globe. The danger of foreign interference, and of collisions with other nations than Mexico, is really more imminent, if we postpone annexation, than if we complete it forthwith. In this last case, the door is shut to European tactics. Threats, jealousies, or favors, intrigues and appliances of all kinds, will be superseded, and future struggles or blood to secure ourselves on that frontier, worse than anything now probable, will all

In closing these remarks on officious interference from abroad, and manufactured public opinion abroad, I say, unhesitatingly, that if we are to be calumniated for exercising a constitutional right to purchase treat, and unite, with an independent nation, in procuring again an empire in size, which we once owned, and is occupied by our own brethren, for doing this by peaceful negotiation, and for mutual benefits, rather than by repacity or fraud; and for exposing ourselves to no just cause of war, but, on the contrary, terminating a predatory and barbarous contest in behalf of liberty, independence, religious freedom, the Anglo-Saxon race, and the progress of humanity and civilization,—I, for one, am ready to appear at the bar of public opinion; and stand pre-pared to abtde the calm judgment of both cotempo-

raries and posterity.

Some Senators have deemed it a duty not to take this cession on account of our relations with Mexico, and the fear which ought to be entertained of her this cession, if our former positions have been maintained, we thus violate the solemnity of our treaties with Mexico. It is no violation of them to consider the territory of Texas as not Mexican, but as belonging to another power—to Texas herself So says the late Secretary of State, and so said, in 1838 ur treaty of limits with Texas. Even if Mexico chooses to involve us in war on that account, we are by our quasi war with France in 1798, and our real war with England in 18.2; as we then had solemn treaties of peace with both of those powers ex-isting, as sacred and in full force as now with Mex-

It is begging the question to call our conduct on

As little should we be terrified from duty by the apprehension of M. xican power, when exercised un-justly; though almost every speech on the other side begins and ends with war-not only threatened, but war approaching—war almost in our midst. But we should fear a neglect of duty to our own country truth, so lame and impotent as, during six years past, to kill a few women by Indians and convicts, and capture one judge and two or three travelling editors of newspapers, but not retain a single foot of land or a single fort. And, thou h some of the gentlemen who engaged in this debate seemed almost to see merchants fleeing, property sequestered, commerce plundered on the ocean, cities sacked, and Santa Anna ready to plant (as he once threatened) our Capitol; yet, unfortunately, that hero has here-tofore so misbehaved in peace as to have driven most of our traders already from his dominions, and to have neither power to come here by water, except in borrowed vessels, nor disposition to march eastward again by land, over the territory near the field of

San Jacinto.

How long it would take Mexico to reconquer Texas when allied with us, after the attempts so vain and so long on her unallied, it is not very diffi-cult to compute; and I think the nerves of our wives and daughters, and the cradles of our infants, may be kept olerably calm under this new panic. On the contrary, Mexico has every inducement to pur-sue a policy entirely different, and more worthy her

natural position.

She has a noble opportunity, on this occasion, to honor, and courtesy. It is not necessary that she should formally admit what has so long seemed appaly acquiesce in the independence of United States by new colonization laws, in order to aid in her defence against Indian aggressions, whose education, habits, and religion, do not accord with hers, and are unsuited to harmonize under her syssisted it: and, in fine, whose valor and success have excited the sympathies and confidence of most of the world. For the sake of meeting the wishes of the great powers of the world, and restoring quiet to its commerce, as well as peace, what is there atory in saying she will no longer stand up against the public opinion of Christendom? Spain having done the same by Mexico, and England by us, no feeling of pride is injured, nor the slightest humiliation involved, while at last she may win some glory by becoming the pacificator of much of the new

Let us not, then, cling to this twig, or dwell on that small flaw-hang a doubt on one loop, and an old prejudice on another. But group all these ng incentives 'o action together-add the political force of one to the moral strength of the other, and the urgent national interests in future, as well as now, so deeply involved to the whole, and then weigh them en masse; and if they do not show a heavy preponderance of duty on us to take the cession immediately, I must confess my inability to weigh operly either evidence or principle.

It is, however, well known that a portion of this dy deem our right to acquire, and the right of Texas to cede, clear; and our duty, at some time, to carry the measure into effect equally clear; and vet entertain doubts whether the present moment is most suitable for that purpose. To such, I would, in con-

The annexation of Texas has been deemed desiranow by our executive, as well as the government of Texas; and a treaty has been finished to that efect, to be ratified within six months. Without trong reasons, what has been duly commenced, as national magnitude.

ceedings, and close the treaty; and without strong easons she ought not, in this stage of the business to be disappointed and repudiated. [To be continued.]

The Globe of last evening, by the way of exculpaing itself from the charge we made, that it is aug menting in its invective against Mr. Tyler, asserts it has said nothing about the President for weeks .-We said on a former occasion that we regarded Mr. Benton and the Globe as one and indivisible. But two days ago, the Globe contained a speech of Mr. Benton's, charged throughout, with the most violent invectives against Mr. Tyler; and not more than hree weeks ago, the editorial of the Globe charged Mr. Tyler with having undertaken to provoke hostilities by usurping a dangerous authority. However, as the Globe appears to have taken the stool of repentance, we do not desire to disturb its meditations.

HARD COMPLIMENTS.

One of our Democratic exchange papers in the West, has the following announcement:

Benton's British Texas Bill is laid on the table, and he ought to have been put under the table

Col. Thomas Humbug Benton has now gone over the Whigs! He made a speech of two hours in e Senate against the annexation measures of the resident; against the la e message to the House of Representatives; and decidedly in opposition to the Democratic policy recommended by more Convention. He assailed Mr. Calhoun most grossly and insultingly. What else can be mean but to promote the elevation of Mr. It therefore not only became a common object in can be mean but to promote the elevation of Mr. this continent to prevent new foreign settlements. Clay, by driving the Democrats asunder on this ques-

> Our galvanized neighbor of the Globe says w'e have an appetite for falsehoods. He should know, for he has served them up to us daily for years.